EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK | DIXON, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 29, 1887. | NUMBER 1239

2000

HANDKERCHIEFS!

Are a great many, when too you consider that no two are alike. We refer to the

"SAMPLE LINE"

just opened by us, of one of the largest importing houses of these goods in the United States.

Ladies' and Gents' LINEN and SILK Handkerchiefs in almost countless styles; all to be offered at from 15 to 20 per cent less than regular goods. Nothing more suitable for

Holiday Presents.

S. G. AUSTIN & CO.

—The W. A's meet to-morrow evening.

—J. E. Thomas has returned from Chicago.

—Thermometer about twenty below this morning.

—Henry Remmers has been in Chicago for a few days.

—Tim McDermott, of DeKalb, made friends a visit here.

—The Y. S. club have a party at Rodesch's Music Hall to-night.

—Hon. Sam'l Dysart, of Franklin Grove, was in our city last evening.

—Mr. Staples, foreman of the sewing room at the shoe factory, is on the sick list.

—Our Washington dispatches to-day give us a littlie good news about the Hennepin Canal.

—Ed. Barth, after a pleasant visit with his folks and friends here, left for the east this morning.

—Mrs. Trine Rosbrook, of Swaledale, Iowa, is in the city visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Frenzel.

—Married at the home of the bride, Dec. 27th, 1887, by Rev M. W. Satterfield, Mathew H. Jones and Miss Augusta Bode, of Ashton.

—On account of the stormy weather on last Tuesday evening it has been decided to have Prof. Seeboeck give another concert some time next week; probably Thursday evening. The date will be announced soon.

—At the meeting of the Whiteside County bar association held Tuesday, a resolution was adopted declaring strongly in favor of a delegate convention. Chas. J. Johnson was selected as the choice of that county for judge The vote stood thirteen to eleven.

—Hon. Samuel Dysart, President of the State Agricultural Society, and Simon Elliott, Vice-President for this congressional district, were here yesterday and met a number of our citizens last evening for the purpose of making arrangements for the Farmers Institute to be held here at Dixon. We will give the proceedings of the meeting to-morrow.

—If the national debt is a blessing, then a State debt is to be regarded as a State blessing. Hence the State of Michigan can claim a share of the popular sympathy, Michigan doesn't owe a cent and has money in the treasury. It is just possible, however, such is the perversity of municipalities, that she is not feeling very badly about her condition.

—The colored plate in The Art Amateur for January is a charming water-color coast scene by H. W. Ranger. Among the numerous working designs in black and white are a capital study of fuchsias; the fourth of the classical figures for panel decorations (Euterpe); pages of smaller figure sketches and of borders for embroidery; a design of daisies for brass-hammering; a very pretty figure design for a fan; and, in china painting decorations for a panel, etc. The Art Amateur aims to make itself indispensable alike to the connoisseur and the student of art, and such numbers as the present fully justify its claim in this regard. Price thirty-five cents. Montague Marks, publisher, 23 Union Square, New York.

—The lawyers of Lee county met at the court house in this city yesterday afnoon and selected William Barge as their best man to go into the fight for the judgeship vacancy to be filled soon by a special election in this circuit, on account of the death of Judge Eustace. A. C. Bardwell was chosen chairman and C. B Morrison secretary. Mr. Bardwell upon taking the chair stated the object of the meeting, which was, in short, as there will be a district lawyer's convention, for nominating a successor to the late Judge Eustace, to select an attorney to be presented by the bar of Lee. No county in the circuit has better material for a judge and therefore it became the duty of the lawyers here to pick out their best man for the place. Judge Crabtree, whose name had been mentioned as a candidate, asked that in the canvass he be not considered. Judge Farrand nominated Wm. Barge to be presented by the bar here to the judicial convention, and Judge Crabtree seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Sanford nominated Judge Crabtree as a delegate to represent the bar at any conference to be held regarding the call for a convention. S. H. Bethea was selected as an alternate. On motion of J. E. Lewis it was carried that a mass convention was their choice. On motion of Mr. Herman, Messrs. Ayres, Farrand and Watts were appointed a committee to wait upon the nominee.

The committee soon returned with Mr. Barge who was received with cheers, and called upon for a speech. He said that while he thanked the gentlemen for the great honor conferred upon him on this occasion he did not desire the office and the only question was with him whether or not he would accept. His friends thought it his duty to accept the judgship if elected, and he had concluded to submit to their wishes. He had practiced law for a long time and liked his profession. This that is proposed to be offered is a new position to him and he did not know how he would succeed. It is a high office that confers great honor, and should he be elected will do the best he can.

—We copy the following from the Sterling Gazette and while there may be some truth in what is printed it is not true that Father Dixon is forgotten. His good deeds and noble works are as fresh in the memory of the people of Dixon as though there was erected in his honor a monument as imposing as the great pyramid of Cheops:

"Father John Dixon was the founder of our sister city, and he was a kindly, good man, popular with everybody and known of everybody. He is dead now, and dead it seems as though our usually generous Dixon neighbors and friends have forgotten his life and his work and what he did for them; for entering the cemetery, one is told that within a tumble down old enclosure, in the most conspicuous place possible, in a grave unmarked lie the remains of this good old man. Not a board, not a stone, or monument, or anything in the world indicates who lies there. Now our contemporary, THE TELEGRAPH, not long since took up a whole column reciting to the Gazette the instances in which Dixon people had shown the most exemplary and wholesouled generosity. That being true, they pointed to their bridge, court house, college and shoe factory, as monuments thereto, is it exactly seemly that they should leave unmarked the spot where rests the body of a man who was first to settle at Dixon and who for a half century was a conspicuous and loved figure in there midst? The dead should never be forgotten, if their lives point a moral or adorn a tale. And John Dixon's life is worth remembering. The hardy bronzed children of the prairies, the red men now scattered and driven to the far west, loved him and yearly, so long as their habitat was in this quarter of the globe, came to pay their tribute of respect to him Those of Dixon's people who are now gray remember him when they were boys and young and middle aged men, and all remember him pleasantly and gratefully On the north side of Dixon is a plat of ground given by Mr. Dixon to the city as a pub ic park. He loved the town of his creating and it was in accord with his desires that his body remain there after his death. This plain, honest, brave, good man, founder of the city, does merit a monument of stone or bronze, that Dixon may prove itself grateful and that the rising generations to come may recall the man and his life."

[COMMENTS.]

It is the intention of the people of this city, we can assure our neighbor of the Gazette, to build a monument or memorial edifice of some sort in honor of Father Dixon, and it is the wish when the memento is erected that it shall be worthy of the man and his noble character. Doctor Everett, who knew John Dixon from the Doctor s youthful days, has endeavored to organize an association the object of which was to accomplish the good work of building a monument for the respected dead, but being unable to secure a subscription sufficient to erect such a structure as was desired the matter was dropped for the time being. We may here remark that Father Dixon while here on earth with us was made happy by the kind attention that he received from the entire community. The demonstrations of love that he saw every day, the attention paid him by his neighbors; the birth day remembrances and "surprise calls" tendered him on each anniversary of his settlement here; and, indeed, the anticipation of his every want and contributions liberally when any thing could be done for his comfort, were worth more to Father Dixon when he was living and could enjoy such attention than would be now a monument more grand than all the combined monoleths of the world. THE TELEGRAPH is not much of an advocate of monuments, anyway; except those erected by private individuals to the memory of departed loved ones. Ancient kings erected monuments to themselves and those imposing structures, even now the wonders of the world, that have outlasted the names that they were built to honor, will go down through the coming ages as sheer monumental absurdities. They stand in perpetual mockery of the idea that a monument can better perpetuate a name than will good deeds They show the folly of monuments. The names that have gilded the brightest pages of the world's history had no monuments to perpetuate them; at least until such perpetuity had become well fixed. It is not an uncommon thing in the history of the world to find instances where public men were abused by their own people all through life; and, indeed, suffered want; who were "honored" with monuments after death, when monuments were to them, all things considered, but adding insult to injury. However we can truly say that Father Dixon has monuments more lasting than marble or brass, the lasting love of all who knew him. He has, furthermore, a grand monument, one that is growing every year, every month, every day; a monument that will last through all civilization, and that is this beautiful, prosperous city of DIXON, named in honor of its founder. "Na-chu sa" was the name by which the red men of the forest addressed their good benefactor, and thus it is that Father Dixon is peculiarly blessed in monuments, if monuments are a blessing, in having two thriving towns named in his honor; and, furthermore, the most elegant public building in this city can be added as another monument. When other monuments are desired for Father Dixon we hope that they will take the form of something in the line of the useful; a public library building, a city hall or chapel. This will come some day.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Paris offerings already received for the papal jubilee amount to $200,000.

Rev. D. P. Bunn, one of the oldest Universalist preachers in Illinois, died at Decatur Wednesday.

Gladstone left England en route to France Wednesday. A great crowd gathered at Folkstone to see him off.

St. Petersburg advices make the remarkable statement that there will be no deficit in the Russian budget for 1888.

Richard H. Barringer died at Troy, N. Y., Wednesday from nicotine poisoning, caused by excessive smoking of cigarettes.

George Mills, aged 18, was fatally shot by John Sweeney, aged 17, at Louisville, Ky., Wednesday. Sweeney has disappeared.

It is semi-officially announced that the Chicago extensin of the Atchison road will not be open for business much before March 1.

Thieves blew open the postoffice safe at Charlestown, W. Va., Wednesday, and carried off $400 in money and $1,100 in stamps.

The Duluth and Union National banks of Duluth, Minn., have consolidated. The new bank will have a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.

French war vessels have anchored off Raiatea, one of the Society islands, and threaten a bombardment unless the natives submit to a king backed by the French.

The Illinois board of railroad and warehouse commissioners has ordered a reduction in freight rates on agricultural implements ranging from 10 to 20 per cent.

Mexico has granted a concession to a steamship line to ply between New York, New Orleans, Vera Cruz, and all Mexican ports, with a subsidy of $11,000 the round trip.

Hungarian and Russian miners employed in the iron mines of Hibernia, Morris county, N. J., engaged in a race riot, Monday, with the result of badly injuring a large number of the men.

Louisville is suffering from a coal famine. The railroads can not supply the demand, and the river is falling and freezing. A number of manufactories have been shut down, and much suffering is anticipated for the poor.

The will of Mrs. John Jacob Astor was filed with the surrogate in New York Wednesday. It contains large bequests (aggregating over $160,000) to numerous benevolent institutions, but gives the bulk of the estate to her husband.

John J. Littleton, the Nashville, Tenn., editor who was shot Dec. 24 by Joseph R. Banks, died Wednesday. He was secretary and treasurer of the Republican state executive committee, and vice president from Tennessee of the National Republican club.

Just Now.

Oh, this is the autumn gay,
When the apples are red and ripe.
The quail is piping his lay,
And the plumber's laying his pipe.
—Harpers' Bazar.

No better coal was ever brought to this city than that sold by L. D. PITCHER.

The firm of Theo. J. Hyde & Co. will be dissolved by mutual agreement Jan. 1st, Mr. Hyde retiring from the firm, and in order to reduce their stock will sell all Holiday and Fancy goods on hand at twenty five per cent discount.

Dr. Pollock will hereafter be in Dixon every day excepting WEDNESDAYS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Elegant Rockers in brocutello, plush, carpet and rattan for holiday trade at C. GONNERMAN'S.

A fine line of fancy Mouldings on hand for framing pictures to order; also ready made frames at C. GONNERMAN'S.

Suitable holiday gifts in Book Cases, fancy plate glass Mirrors, Whatnots, Wall Pockets, Carpet Sweepers, Oil paintings and many other articles too numerous to mention, at C. GONNERMAN'S.

A nice line of elegant Parlor and Bed Room Sets, Lounges and antique Chairs for the holidays, at

1217w5 C. GONNERMAN'S.

CUTTERS AND HARNESS

The largest stock and lowest prices at L. D. PITCHERS.

AT NIGHT always have Acker's Baby Soother at hand. It is the only safe medicine yet made that will remove all infantile disorders. It contains *no Opium or Morphine*, but gives the child *natural ease from pain*. Price 25 cents. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. n2

Persons wishing Envelopes, Note or Letter Paper printed, can now obtain the same at this office as cheap as they can buy the bare stock at any stationery store. Call and be convinced.

A. F. ROBINSON sells Boots and Shoes.

COAL.

The celebrated "Hocking" Soft Coal, also Best Third Vein, for sale at Pitcher's 1159tf

Boots and Shoes repaired by D. J. Snyder, at Ford's shoe store. 1229w3

MUSICAL INSTRUCTIONS

The undersigned respectfully offers his services to the people of Dixon and vicinity as instructor of music on the Violin, Flute, Guitar, Clarionet, Contra Bass and Brass Instruments. Also in Harmony and Composition. He would be pleased also to take a few more pupils in French and German, either private or in classes.

FERDINAND HEFT,

Late professor of music for the city of New Cuatel, Switzerland, and at present professor in the Northern Illinois Normal College, Dixon, Ills. 1215tf

PAPERING AND PAINTING.

Charles McBride is now prepared to do all kinds of carriage painting, papering, painting and decorating in good style and on short notice. 1000tf

Low prices on Statements at this office

Klossowski & Frank will sell hats and bonnet wings at cost; also woolen hoods at cost and below. They have a nice line of zephyrs, midnight and fairy zephyrs, saxony, shetland, augora and crewel, all kinds of material for fancy work. Stamping and fancy work done promptly to order. 1217 942tf

For good Note Heads, Bill Heads and Letter Heads, call at this office and see samples.

OLD and reliable Medicines are the best to depend upon. Acker's Blood Elixir has been prescribed for years for all impurities of the Blood. In every form of Scrofulous, Syphilitic or Mercurial diseases, it is invaluable. For Rheumatism, has no equal. Sold by Tillson & Hayden n2

The best on earth can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds, and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruption. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. -1y

Ball and Wedding Invitations neatly executed at this office.

IF YOU would enjoy your dinner and are prevented by Dyspepsia, use Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. n2

Announcement.

At the solicitation of my many friends I announce myself as a candidate for Collector at the coming spring election.

JULIUS MEYER.

WILLIAM REILLY wishes to announce himself as a candidate for Collector at the coming spring township election, and would be glad of the support of his neighbors.

THE

Dixon Milling Co.

Are now selling

FLOUR

At Wholesale and Retail!

Prices never lower, and the quality was never

EXCELLED.

EVERYTHING GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED

OR: MONEY. REFUNDED.

LAMPS!

—THE—

LOWEST PRICES

On everything in the Lamp Line consisting of

NIGHT LAMPS,
HAND LAMPS,
STAND LAMPS,
BRACKET LAMPS,
HANGING LAMPS,
LANTERNS, ETC

AND THE CELEBRATED

ROCHESTER :-: LAMP!

The Finest Lamp Made for a Steady, Clear and Intense Light. Call, get prices, and you will be convinced.

I CAN SAVE YOU MONEY ON LAMP GOODS

D. S. HORTON,

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST

GO TO

CHARLEY'S

For a BIG DRIVE in

ONLY 19c. NECK TIES ONLY 19c.

This Week.

A few more OVERCOATS at prices that will sell them. Also sample line of

MUFFLERS

Just received, at half value.

Call at Once for first Choice.

—AT—

CHARLEY'S

Hat Store

WANTED!

If you contemplate purchasing a

PIANO

you are wanted at RODESCH'S Music Hall to examine the

ESTEY PIANO

before you buy. It is the only FIRST-CLASS piano you can buy at a REASONABLE PRICE. We mean what we say and can PROVE IT.

Call and Be Convinced.

—AT—

RODESCH'S MUSIC HALL, NO. 4 OPERA BLK

As we Inventory January 1st, we will, for the remainder of this week, offer what is left of our Holiday Goods, such as Baskets, Albums, Cards Glass-ware etc., at 25 per cent. discount.

THEO. J. HYDE & CO.

(OPERA BLOCK.)

P. S. All goods marked in plain figures.

STRIKERS MAKE A STAND.

DEFEATED READING EMPLOYES ORGANIZING TO FIGHT IT OUT,

While the Reading Officials Seem Indifferent to the Movement and Defiant—A Clean Sweep Threatened and a Convention Called—District of Columbia Knights Imitate the Chicago "Rebels."

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 29.—The Reading railroad employes took decided action to force the company to terms late Wednesday afternoon. A notice was quietly issued in the morning to the men all along the line to drop their work. Up at Port Richmond, as soon as the different crews brought in their trains, they jumped from their positions and announced their intention of going on strike again.

The order to strike this time affects even the watchmen at the yards. All were ordered out by the executive committee of the employes, which met at Mutual hall, and the men generally obeyed. The men declare now their determination to fight to the bitter end. They claim to have received advices from Reading, Pottsville, and other points on the Reading system that they will have the support of the company's employes all along the line.

General Manager McLeod still persists in declaring that there is no strike. The order to strike, it is understood, includes all trains except those carrying the United States mail. This means, if strictly enforced, that the men intend to interrupt passenger as well as freight traffic.

The strike is not general, as many men remained at work Wednesday evening. The executive committee, however, declares that all will go out eventually. The leaders of the strikers have called a meeting for Thursday night at Reading to consider further action. Delegates will be present from every labor organization in any way connected with the Reading system, and it looks as if the trouble had just began instead of being ended.

READING, Pa., Dec. 29.—No attention has yet been paid to the notice issued by Chairman John L. Lee, revoking the order of the executive committee directing the Philadelphia & Reading railroad employes to go to work. All departments of the company's shops were in operation during the afternoon. Trains were running all day, but two-thirds were in charge of new men. All coal trains that were side-tracked south of this city have been moved to Port Richmond, and trains from points above Reading and in the coal regions are being rushed through.

The latest strike reports indicate that a reaction is setting in, and that the Reading Railroad company will not be able to fill the places of their striking employes as easily as they anticipated. There is serious trouble at Shamokin, Pottsville, Frackville, Palo Alto and Mahanoy Plane. Everybody connected with the train service struck at these stations Wednesday, and the freight and coal traffic is virtually blocked. Superintendent Lawler, of the Mahanoy & Shamokin division, put several crews to work, but very little work was accomplished. There is serious trouble brewing, and unless the company hurries up its reinforcements of new men they are likely to experience a block which will not only require several days, but weeks, to remove. The men are orderly but determined. They say that they have been on the run for a day or two, but have now settled down and decided to make a stand. The Reading company sent 3,000 or 4,000 coal and freight cars down the main line during the let-up of the strike. These cars had been tied up above Reading since last week.

The Reading company has warned all its employes against attending Knights of Labor meetings during working hours, under penalty of dismissal. It is said that officers will watch all persons attending the convention, and in case of any employe attending he will be promptly dismissed. Several hundred old train employes, who struck last week, were paid off here Wednesday and discharged.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 29.—There is great excitement here owing to the new complications that have arisen in regard to the strike since Tuesday afternoon. Chairman Lee, of the Knights of Labor executive committee, has been here engaged in sending notices to the different assemblies in this district, calling them out until a definite understanding with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company can be obtained. The order will probably not be heeded until after the meeting of employes has been held in Reading.

The railroaders are at last getting the strike organized. They have found an issue on Sweigard's announcement that he had not promised arbitration, and his refusal to take all the hands back again. All day meetings were held here Wednesday of miners, Amalgamated union, and railroad assemblies, at which arrangements were completed for the grand convention of labor interests to be held at Reading Thursday night, when delegates from 200 assemblies of all classes of industry along the Reading line, from Elizabethport to Williamsport, will be present to decide on positive and effective methods to bring the company to terms. The intervening time will be spent by the leaders in bringing recalcitrant individuals and branch assemblies back into line. If necessary Thursday night's meeting will call on all railroaders, miners, shophands, clerks, etc., to strike.

Many conservative knights bitterly oppose this course. The railroad officials seem to have entirely forgotten the striking employes, the names of nine-tenths of them having been struck off their pay-rolls, never, they say, to get work again. The operation of coal trains is fast picking up, trains from all directions bringing in Brotherhood engineers, and experienced railroaders to take strikers' places. Thirty arrived on the noon train Wednesday. Officials say that they have double the hands needed until the main line at Philadelphia is in full operation again.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Dec. 29.—The Reading company employ thirty-five engines and crews here, and out of this number not a single crew reported for duty Wednesday morning. This is one of the busiest railroad centers in the coal region, and trade is practically at a standstill as far as the Reading railroad is concerned. All the cars pass over the Sunbury branch, and the coal is generally sent via Gordon Plane, but if the crews can be got together it is possible coal and freight will be sent via Tamaqua. Matters are looking serious.

CALLING FOR A NEW DEAL.

District of Columbia K. of L. Seem to Have a Grievance.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 29.—A "provisional committee" of the Knights of Labor of this city has just prepared and will report a declaration addressed to "Knights of Labor and wage-workers generally of the District of Columbia," berating in the severest terms those officers and members of the organization who use the declaration of principles of the order as a shield to gratify petty personal ambition. The gradual absorption by and concentration in the general executive board of unlawful power, the encroachments upon the rights of minorities by the board or its subservient rings and cliques, are unsparingly condemned. Through the fatuous imbecility of incompetent leadership the order has been placed, the committee says, in the attitude of attempting the dangerous experiment of interfering with the liberty of expression of the American press. Men high in the confidence of the knights, while denying humbler associates a similar privilege, have used their positions and influence in the order to advance their personal fortunes, by using the order to advance the interests of candidates of a particular political party. This, too, when law and good policy dictated that the friendly aid of representatives of all parties should be sought, to secure legislation in the general interest of the producing class. The committee declare that to sacredly preserve, rigidly enforce, and strenuously proclaim the principles of the order, Anarchism must be as vigorously repressed on the one hand as despotism, extravagance, and chicanery are on the other; that the executive and legislative machinery of the order should be reconstructed upon a broad, safe, more intelligent and patriotic basis; that salaried officers should be abolished and none created in the future; that frequent searching audits of the accounts of general, district, and local officers should be had; that reckless extravagance give place to scrupulous economy; and that instead of antagonizing other organizations of labor the order should, in every honorable way, co-operate with them for the common weal. The committee close by favoring a call for a national convention to consummate a plan of general reorganization, should resort to that extreme course be found necessary.

WANT IT RENT FREE.

A Sweeping Reduction of Irish Rents That Don't Satisfy the League.

DUBLIN, Dec. 29.—The Gazette publishes an order signed by Commissioners Lytton and Wrench prescribing reductions of judicial rents throughout practically the whole of Ireland, ranging from 6 to 22 per cent., the average being 14 per cent. The reduction is permanent and applies to arrears since "Gale day" occurring immediately before Aug. 23, 1887. Judge O'Hagan attaches a note dissenting from the decision of his colleagues.

The sweeping reduction of rents prescribed by the commission has created a tremendous sensation in England as well as in Ireland. The average reduction of 14 per cent. below the judicial rents ordered by the commission is equivalent to a reduction of £360,000 per annum, and annuls a capital value of from £3,000,000 to £5,000,000. The action of Commissioner Wrench and Lytton in signing the order is severely criticised in many quarters, while that of Judge O'Hagan in appending a note of non-concurrence is in the same circles highly commended. The Dublin Express, the Irish Tory organ, says the decision of the commissioners has given a tremendous shock to interests in Irish landed property, which must be felt for years to come.

The Irish Times says: "The commission has abated rents to a large extent without the slightest thought of a plan for so doing, or a check to any evil effects that may follow."

The Freeman's Journal, Nationalist, on the other hand, denounces the commission's decision upon entirely different grounds, saying: "The decision dashes to the ground the last faint hope of alleviation. The reductions prescribed are altogether inadequate as a means of tiding over the difficulties of the farmers, and from whatever point of view regarded they are nothing else than ludicrous."

From these comments, which are fair examples of the general criticism, it will be seen that the commission has succeeded in pleasing nobody, though it may possibly be said in its behalf that little short of absolute abatement of rents would have satisfied the one side, nor would the other have felt that it had secured its full rights, unless the commission had greatly increased the rents instead of reducing them.

A Vigorous Celebration of Christmas.

DUBLIN, Dec. 29.—A desperate fight between Orangemen and Roman Catholics occurred at the village of Killybearn, near Cookstown, County Tyrone, Monday. Stones bricks, clubs and revolvers were freely used, and the house of the parish priest was almost wrecked, the windows and doors having been smashed and the furniture badly damaged. The Roman Catholics had the best of the fight at the start, but the Orangemen were reinforced and the struggle was renewed with increased fury. The battle was finally stopped by the police, who made several arrests. Many persons were injured by stones and clubs, but it is not known that anybody was hit by bullets.

A Bad Frog Did the Work.

ALMA, Mich., Dec. 29.—The Toledo, Ann Arbor & Cadillac road was formally opened Wednesday, and an excursion party of 250 business men from Cadillac reached here in the afternoon to celebrate the event. About the same time a heavy passenger train came in on the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan road. As the latter train reached the road, a bad frog threw the tender from the track, the baggage car was detached, and one passenger car was upset. There were but twelve passengers in the coach, six of whom were considerably injured, but none seriously.

The Kouts Disaster in Court.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Dec. 29.—The case of Conductor Parks, against whom an indictment in the Kouts disaster case was found by the grand jury, came up for trial in the circuit court here Wednesday. Park's attorney immediately entered a motion to quash the indictment. After hearing arguments on the motion Judge Field took the matter under advisement. His decision may not be given for some days. Engineer Dorsey's case will not be called up till later in the term.

Disgraceful Scandal at Cork.

CORK, Dec. 29.—Three young girls under the age of 13 years, inmates of the Convent of the Good Shepherd, appeared before the mayor of Cork Wednesday and swore information against a retired military officer, at present holding an important government position, charging him with criminally assaulting them.

EXPRESS BUSINESS NEXT.

INTER-STATE PEOPLE THINK IT SHOULD BE REGULATED.

Some Reasons Why They Think That Way—The Matter Referred to Congress—Reduction of Value of Foreign Silver Coins—A Solid South or Lamar on the Supreme Bench—Canal Schemes.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 29.—The formal decision of the inter-state commerce commission upon the question whether express companies are subject to the provisions of the inter-state commerce act was announced Wednesday. It is decided to refer the question to congress as one of doubtful jurisdiction for the commission to decide.

The opinion, prepared by Commissioner Walker, opens by stating fully the relations sustained by the express companies to the subject of inter-state commerce. It recites the contract between a leading railway company and the express company which handles the parcel traffic on its lines, under which all freight seeking transportation by passenger trains is turned over to the express company for carriage, and this practice is found to be usual upon all railroad lines.

After going over some other preliminary facts as to the organization, rates, absence of competition, etc., the arguments urged by the express companies against their being treated as subject to the act are considered in detail. The fact that they perform many other services besides transportation of property, such as the collection of debts, etc., is not regarded as a reason why the act should not be treated as applying to their business as common carriers, since many railroad companies also have other business besides that of transportation. The claim that the act should be construed as a penal statute is not adopted, the statute being regarded as highly remedial. The various sections of the act are considered with relation to the express business, and are found to be in theory as applicable thereto as to the business of railroad companies. In fact the express companies claim that they already abide by the rules established in the act.

The requiring of annual reports from express companies is held to be a matter concerning which the public has a right to be informed, and congress may particularly desire knowledge. At present little is known about the amount of their capital stock; their funded debt, or the money invested in their plant and business; the volume of their business, with the expenses thereof; the rates charged, and the methods upon which the rates are constructed. The agents of all express companies are necessarily instructed as to the charges to be made, and the public, equally intelligent, could comprehend them. The bringing of express companies within the provisions of the act is found to be practicable, and on some accounts desirable.

The express companies which are simply branches of a railroad, organized and operating through its ordinary staff, or by an independent bureau, or by a combination with other railroad companies, are found to be covered by the provisions of the act. In the case of the independently organized express companies, however, operating under contracts for transportation, the language of the act as it now stands is found to be so framed as not to bring them distinctly within its provisions. The words "wholly by railroad," in the first section, do not well define the business of express companies, which use very largely the services of teams, messengers, stage coaches and steamboats. The pooling section applies to the pooling of the business of the railroads. Other sections speak of railroads continually, and of depots and stations, the language not being applicable to the business of express companies, except under a somewhat strained construction. The express business was well known at the time of the passage of the law, and has been frequently mentioned by name in congressional statutes. The omission to name it here is significant. The preliminary investigation by the inter-state commerce committee of the senate did not include the express companies, and was confined almost wholly to that of railroad companies. Upon all these considerations the commission thinks best to refer the subject to congress, as in any case of doubtful jurisdiction it is far better that the legislative body should resolve the doubt.

VALUING FOREIGN COINAGE.

Marked Decrease in the Value of Some Silver Coins.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 29.—The director of the mint has estimated the values of the standard coins of the various nations to be ready for the secretary of the treasury on the 1st of January. As heretofore the values of the gold coins have been ascertained by comparing the amount of pure gold in such coins with the amount in the gold dollar in the United States, and in countries of the double standard the silver coins have been given the same valuation as the gold coins. The values of the silver coins of countries having a silver standard have been reckoned at the market value of the pure silver contained in such coins, based on the price of silver in London for the three months ended Dec. 24. The average price of silver for this period, with exchange at par, was 96⅜ cents per ounce fine, a decline from the same period of last year of 3 9-10 cents per ounce fine.

This occasioned reductions in the valuations of the following coins from Jan. 1, 1887: The florin of Austria from 35 9-10 to 34 5-10 cents; the boliviano of Bolivia from 72 7-10 to 69 9-10 cents; the sucre of Ecuador from 72 7-10 to 69 9-10 cents; the rupee of India from 34 6-10 to 33 2-10 cents; the silver yen of Japan from 78 4-10 to 75 3-10 cents; the dollar of Mexico from 79 to 75 9-10 cents; the sol of Peru from 72 7-10 to 69 9-10 cents; the rouble of Russia from 58 2-10 to 55 9-10 cents; the mahbub of Tripoli from 65 6-10 to 63 cents; the peso of the United States of Colombia from 72 7-10 to 69 9-10 cents; the bolivar of Venezuela from 19 3-10 to 18 cents.

Heretofore Venezuela has had the double standard, but by the law of May 27, 1887, silver was made the standard of value.

The director has also estimated the values of the monetary unit of the Central American states—Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua—the silver peso, the value given it being 69 9-10 cents.

A Combination of Canal Men.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 29.—It is whispered that there may be a strong combination of canal and water-ways interests in favor of important improvements, such as the Ohio river, Hennepin canal, Erie canal, and Florida ship canal enterprises. There are now more projects of this kind on hand than ever, among them being the Hennepin canal, the Erie canal, improvement dams for the Ohio river, the Portage Lake canal, purchase of the Chesapeake & Ohio canal, the ship canal along the coast down to Florida and across that state, the St. Mary's ship canal, and the Chespeake & Delaware canal. Should they combine they would probably be able to dictate terms.

All Depends on Lamar's Success.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 29.—Mr. A. H. McArdle, of Mississippi, publishes a card here stating that a speech at Aberdeen, Miss., in 1875, which has been attributed to Lamar was made by him (McArdle). He adds that if Lamar's nomination as supreme judge is not confirmed the south will be solid while the sky has a star or the ocean a tide.

Payment of Interest on Bonds.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 29.—The secretory of the treasury has directed the payment of interest on United States bonds due Jan. 1 next, upon Dec. 30 inst., as the subtreasuries will be closed on Monday, Jan. 2.

MISSOURI'S GOVERNOR DEAD.

John S. Marmaduke Succumbs to an Attack of Pneumonia.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 29.—Governor John S. Marmaduke died at the executive mansion, Jefferson City, Wednesday night at 9:30 o'clock, surrounded by his brothers and their families. The governor spent last week in



GOVERNOR J. S. MARMADUKE.

this city, and during his visit contracted a severe and dangerous cold. He returned to Jefferson City on Friday. On Saturday he was confined to his bed, and by Monday the disease had developed into a case of pneumonia. Drs. Davison and Young were called to attend him, but they found his condition hopeless.

At 8 o'clock p. m. Wednesday Darwin Marmaduke, warden of the penitentiary, and Col. Leslie Marmaduke, with their wives and children, were summoned to the bedside of the dying executive. By 9 o'clock the quick, labored breathing of the patient indicated the rapid approach of death, and half an hour later Missouri's governor had passed away.

John S. Marmaduke was born in Saline county, Missouri, March 14, 1833, and was educated at Yale and West Point. He resigned his commission in the army in 1861 and went into the Missouri state guards, later going to Richmond and entering the rebel service. He made a great record as a Confederate soldier, and passing through all intermediate grades of promotion became a brigadier general. In 1864 he was taken prisoner and confined at Johnson's island and Fort Warren until August, 1865; when released he went to Europe, remaining abroad nearly three years.

A PLEA FOR A WATERWAY.

Connection of the Lakes and Mississippi River Urged on Congress.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The executive committee appointed by the Illinois River Improvement convention, held at Peoria Oct. 11 and 12 last, together with a large number of other gentlemen prominently interested in the objects of the Peoria convention, met in this city Wednesday, Judge Prendergast, chairman of the committee, presiding. Among those present were Senator Charles B. Farwell, Congressman Dunham, Congressman Lawler, of this city; Hon. Jerry Murphy, of Iowa; C. S. Rogers, of Missouri, and M. J. Murphy, of Missouri.

After a full discussion, in which part was taken by several of the gentlemen present, a bill was adopted for presentation to congress providing for a commission to take charge of and mature plans for a water connection between the great lakes and the Mississippi river, beginning at Chicago, by way of the Desplaines and Illinois rivers and such other ways as will complete and render available that route so as to afford a continuous water route between the great lakes and the gulf of Mexico capable of use for the largest inland vessels, the discharge of water from the lakes to bee 600,000 cubic feet per minute, or as near thereto more or less as shall be found practicable.

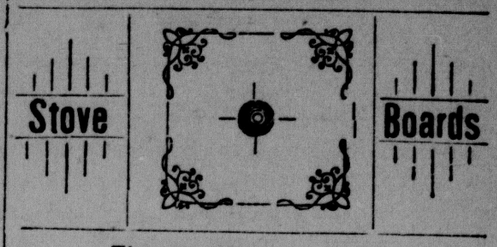
A memorial to congress was also adopted, urging the importance of this waterway, and the necessity of promptly taking steps for its construction, and a committee consisting of C. P. King, of Peoria; H. J. Brady, of Missouri, and H. B. Hurd, of Chicago, appointed to carry the two documents to Washington.

Billing's Wife Corroborates Him.

WATERLOO, Ia., Dec. 29.—The much talked of appearance of Mrs. Billings on the witness stand before the coroner's jury investigating the killing of Lawyer Kingsley took place Wednesday. When shown a letter purporting to have been written by her to Kingsley, asking him to come to see her during her husband's absence, she denied writing it, as well as a number of other letters shown her. Proceeding with her testimony she admitted illicit intercourse with Kingsley, and that she had confessed the same to her husband. She told all this without a blush and was firm on cross-examination.

STOVES!

STOVES FOR COAL AND WOOD, FOR HEATING AND COOKING, STOVE PIPE, ELBOWS, AND COAL SCUTTLES.



Tinware Made by Hand.

Polishing and Setting Up Stoves

will be given special attention. Roofing and Guttering done in Good Shape.

CHAS. ANDRES

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The Tailor

And dealer in

WOOLENS,

One door west of the Lee Co. National Bank, Main Street, Dixon, has now on hand and is receiving

As Fine A Line of Goods, Foreign and Home Manufacture

As Can be Found West of Chicago

Which will be made up

At Reasonable Prices

To Cash, or Prompt Paying Customers.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

Sweet

FIORIDA ORANGES

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20 cents per Dozen

—AT—

C. C. GODFREY,

Dixon, - - Illinois.

-:-:BIG:-:-

OVERCOAT SALE!

125 Mens' Overcoats

AT COST:

40 Mens' Overcoats

$5.00 EACH.

Mens' Suits Very Cheap.

A Good -:S:L:E:D:- Given With every

BOY'S OVERCOAT!

JAS. H. TODD

KIRK'S

WHITE CLOUD



FLOATING SOAP

—IS—

THE CHIEF

For the Bath, Toilet and Laundry.

Snow White and Absolutely Pure.

If your dealer does not keep White Cloud Soap, send 10 cents for sample cake to the makers.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., CHICAGO.

PALMER NOT A PROPHET.

HE SIMPLY "OBSERVES" WHAT HE THINKS INEVITABLE.

An Interview with the Michigan Senator on His Position as to the Saloon—The Republican Party to Destroy It—A Prod at the Prohibitionists—Not Posing as "Truly Good"—The Tariff.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 29.—Senator Palmer arrived from Traverse City Tuesday evening, having attended the funeral of the late Congressman Moffatt there. He said: "All the arrangements were conducted decently and in order. There were neither wines nor cigars at government expense, nor anything that resembled a junket. It was a fitting funeral to so worthy a man." Wednesday evening as the senator sat in his office he was asked by a Chicago Herald correspondent if he was ready to talk about his position on temperance. He said he was ready to make a complete statement of his record, ideas and aims. The following interview was then had, and was revised by the senator after being written out:

"Of course you have been made aware," said the interviewer, "of the discussion awakened by your recent declaration on the temperance question?"

"If volumes of letters and innumerable newspaper clippings received could be said to make me aware, I have certainly been. I may say that I was never more surprised in my life than at the force of the recoil of what was assumed to be a single discharge. In the interviews reported in the New York papers on the position which I wished or hoped or thought the Republican party should or would take relative to the temperance question I was conscious of saying nothing that I had not said repeatedly at home."

"Then you haven't experienced a change of heart?"

"Not at all. If I have ever been friendly to the liquor traffic I have forgotten it. Don't misunderstand me. I am not posing as a truly good man. I am not a total abstainer, but I am still farther from being an advocate or defender of dram-drinking or dram-selling."

"It was current report here that you predicted that the Republican party would declare for Prohibition and make the fight for that issue."

"So that was the news was it? If you see the cloudless east red with dawn are you presumptuous or prophetic if you remark that it is nearly sunrise? That the Republican party will destroy the saloon is not a prophecy, it is merely an observation. The saloon is in politics, and is in to stay until destroyed; this needs no proof. It arrogantly confronts the Republican party, just now somewhat weakened by the defection of free traders, mugwumps and misguided third party temperance men, and challenges it to combat. Is there anything in the history of the Republican party to warrant a doubt as to what answer it will return?"

"Do you think that this question will soon be made the leading party issue?"

"It should never be necessary to make it a party issue. The good men of all parties should join to suppress this enormous evil, just as they join to prevent or stamp out pestilence. It looks now as though the paramount question to be practically decided by the next presidential election would be the protection or embarrassment of American industries. This is a question affecting every man's pocket and every woman's comfort, but I have faith to believe it will be settled by unmistakable indorsement of the American policy of our fathers, and then give place to the more personally important moral question of home protection."

"What do you think of the local option law?"

"It is a grand step ahead for Michigan, and, logically, the best possible provision for the present. It utilizes public sentiment as fast as it is locally dominant for the right"

"Did you know it was reported here, that you had gone over to the Prohibitionists?"

"No, I did not see that in any of the papers. I hardly think it could have been said by any one who knew me. If I were entering upon a struggle of such magnitude I should hardly prefer a squad to an army. The withdrawal of these radical elements through what seems to me to be chiefly impatience, only weakens by division the fighting force of temperance, and can only result in sacrifice and delay. It is not creditable in a man to vote his spite against his conviction, but it is human. However, I look to see this detachment return to the main body before the decisive battle is joined. I am a Republican first, last and all the time, and I do not expect to be limited in or denied fellowship in Michigan when I add that I am an anti-saloon Republican."

"How and where do you expect the opening skirmish to begin?"

"In the District of Columbia. If the drink problem can be solved by law in that district, it will be accepted as a full solution without further trial. I think a bill to abolish the traffic in the District will be urged upon congress at this session. It has been already introduced in the senate by Mr. Platt, and you may make a note that it was not introduced for buncombe nor for fun."

"One more question, senator. Are you contemplating a return to the senate in 1889?"

"'Contemplate' is good. There are two parties to be considered in that matter; first, the people of Michigan, who have thus far refrained from hinting their preference, and second, myself; who have not only hinted, but declared a most decided preference for Detroit and Fonthill farm."

The Duello in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—M. Mayer, director of The Gaulois, has challenged M. de Woestyne, formerly the Paris correspondent of The New York Herald, for publishing certain articles in The Journal Parisienne and The Courier Francaise reflecting upon him. The duel will be fought with swords. M. Garnier, the actor, having sent a challenge to Vervoort, editor of L'Evenment, on account of a hostile article in that paper, the latter declined, saying that when such expert duelists as MM. Rochefort and Bertol Gravil refused to fight Garnier, he (Vervoot) could well afford to refuse.

The Indomitable Drummer.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Dec. 29.—The mercury marked 12 degrees below zero Wednesday morning. There was a strong wind from the west and the snowdrifts in the streets were three feet high in places. Despite these obstacles the parade of the Iowa Traveling Men's Protective association was a marked success. The procession was two miles in length and consisted of traveling men, military and a trade display. The "drummers" carried fans and wore straw hats and linen dusters. The day ended with a banquet at Turner hall.

Voted to Return to Work.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 29.—At a meeting of the striking spinners of the Stafford mills Wednesday morning Secretary Howard reported that at a conference with mill authorities Tuesday night he had received a promise that pay would be made equal to that of the spinners at other mills. The strikers voted to return to work.

ROUSTED OUT IN THE SNOW.

A Railway Wreck in a Snowstorm—Three Passengers Injured.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Dec. 29.—The Chicago and St. Louis express on the Albert Lea route, leaving Chicago Tuesday at 12:05 p. m., Wednesday was wrecked at Ely, twelve miles from here, at 2:30 Thursday morning. A heavy drift stopped the train at Ely, and while the track was being cleared a heavy freight engine, with a caboose attached, ran into the rear of the buffet coach, telescoping it, sending the second or rear sleeper into the first as far as the toilet-room, and turning over the stove. By promp action the fire was put out. The coaches were jammed together, and the second engine converted into a wreck. Every coach was full of passengers, and three were seriously, but not fatally injured. A blinding snowstorm was in progress, and the passengers were forced to go out in their night clothing, and suffered severely from the cold. The train left here fifteen hours late.

Voorhees Volunteers to Defend.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 29.—Additional interest has been lent to the coming trial of the tally-sheet forgery cases by the fact that Senator Voorhees has volunteered his services for the defense, and will appear in the trial of the case. Judge Montgomery, of Michigan, who was appointed some time ago as commissioner of patents, has also tendered his services, but it is understood that he was informed that the array of counsel was sufficiently large and he had better remain in Washington. The employment of Voorhees makes ten lawyers for the defense, but the government will not employ any extra counsel except Judge Claypool, who assisted in the last trial.

Inauguration of Ohio's Governor.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 29.—A grand time is being prepared for at the inauguration of Governor Foraker, which takes place Monday, Jan. 9, and it is the purpose to make it a red-letter day in the annals of this state and city. The whole state, together with delegations from other states, will have a hand in the ceremonies, which will include the parade of a large body of state military, Republican clubs and civic societies. A grand reception also will be one feature, and the city will be able to take care of all who come. One cent per mile is the railway rate from all parts of Ohio.

Kansas Prohibition Delegates.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 29.—The Prohibition convention elected the following delegates to the national Prohibition convention, to be held in Indianapolis, Ind., in June: Ex-Governor John P. St. John, of Olathe; M. V. B. Bennett, of Columbus; Mrs. Fannie Rastell, president of the W. C. T. U., and the Rev. A. M. Richardson, of Lawrence. A convention for the nomination of a state ticket was called at Topeka on June 18. A motion to include an anti-monopoly plank in the platform of the party was discussed at length, but was lost.

Invited Pentecost to Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The Anti-Poverty society has invited Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost, of Newark, N. J., to deliver a lecture in Chicago Feb. 4. The labor organizations of the city are expected to join in the invitation.

A Rubber Factory Shuts Down.

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 29.—The National Rubber company's factory has again shut down, throwing out 250 hands recently put on. There are now 400 persons out of employment.

Bulgaria Preparing for War.

SOFIA, Dec. 29.—The sobranje at a secret sitting voted unanimously to apply 22,000,000 francs to the expense of fortifying the Danubian ports of Bulgaria.

The Barrett Gang of Toughs.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 29.—The cross-examination of Tim Barrett was concluded Wednesday morning, but nothing new was developed. His statements were very contradictory. Mrs. Coleman, a married sister, said that Tim was always a trifle crazy. Reddy, the informer, was recalled, and denied being at Minnehaha Falls with two other men, and that the robbery of a street car was discussed. Louis Reil, Jr., swore to the opposite, and Peter Barrett took the stand. His statements contradicted those of Tim, the defendant. His examination was not concluded at the hour of adjournment.

Denver Gambling To Be Choked Off.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 28.—Mayor Lee startled the sporting fraternity Wednesday night by the announcement that he would issue an order on Saturday closing all gambling houses, large and small. This will affect probably 150 faro and poker-rooms. The laws against gambling houses have never been enforced here, and this new crusade is a surprise to the sporting fraternity.

Bragg to Go to Mexico.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 29.—A dispatch was received here from Washington Wednesday, stating that Gen. E. S. Bragg would be appointed to the Mexican mission to a certainty. This result is said to be due to a personal appeal made by Col. Vilas to the president.

They Have Nothing to Do with "Randy."

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The foreign office semi-officially announces that the presence of Lord Randolph Churchill in St. Petersburg is entirely without the knowledge of the government.

Work of the Fire Fiend.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The dry-kiln of Thompson & Walkup, on Blue Island avenue, was burned Wednesday night. Loss, $50,000; fully insured.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.

On the board of trade to-day the quotations were as follows: Wheat—No. 2 January, opened 78⅞c, closed 78⅝c; February, opened 79⅝c, closed 79⅛c; May, opened 85⅞c, closed 85½c. Corn—No. 2 January, opened 49⅛c, closed 49¼c; February, opened 49⅞c, closed 49⅝c; May, opened 54⅞c, closed 54⅝c. Oats—No. 2 January, opened 31c nominal, closed 31c; May, opened 34⅛c, closed 34⅜c. Pork—January, opened $15.22½, closed $14.95; February, opened $15.20, closed $15.10; May, opened $15.87½, closed $15.57½. Lard—January, opened $7.85, closed $7.80.

Live stock—From the Union Stock yards the following prices were received: Hogs—Market opened active and firm with prices 10c higher; light grades, $4.90@5.25; rough packing, $5.15@5.30; heavy packing and shipping lots, $5.20@5.80. Cattle—Market fairly active and firm; good to fancy, $3.75@5.25; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.25; cows, $1.50@2.85. Sheep—Market active, 10@15c higher; westerns, $3.00@5.12½; lambs, $5.00@5.80.

Produce: Butter—Fancy creamery, 30@31c per lb; fancy dairy, 21@24c; roll, 16@18c; packing stock, 13@15c. Eggs—Fresh, 20c per doz; ice-house, 17@18c; pickled, 12@16c. Dressed poultry—Chickens, 6½@7½c per lb; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, 6@9c; plucked geese, live, $4.00 per doz. Potatoes—70@75c per bu; sweet potatoes, $3.50@4.00 per bbl. Apples—Fair to choice, $1.75@3.00 per bbl. Cranberries—Bell and cherry, $8.50 per bbl; bell and bugle, $9.00.

New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

Wheat—Quiet; No. 1 red state, 95@96c; No. 2 do, 93½c; No. 2 red winter January, 95c; do February, 93½c. Corn—Steady; No. 2 mixed cash, 63½c; do January, 62½c; do February, 62½c. Oats—Dull; No. 1 white state, 41@42c; No. 2 do, 40⅞c; No. 2 mixed February, 39⅜c. Rye—Dull and unchanged. Barley—Nominal. Pork—Dull; mess, $15.50@16.00. Lard—$8.10, January; $8.16, February.

Live Stock: Cattle—Dull and lower 15c at opening, partial recovery before close; poor to extra steers, $3.75@5.50 ₱ 100 lbs; a few selections $5.60@5.80. Sheep and Lambs—Firm and a small fraction higher; sheep, 4@5¾c ₱ lb; lambs, 5¾@7½c. Hogs—Nominally steady; live hogs, $5.00@5.75.

The Fate of Worlds.

The earth, says Flamarion, was born, it will die. It will die when its vital elements have been spent, or perhaps by the extinction of the sun, in whose rays its existence is suspended. It may die by the shock of a celestial body which it might meet in its path, but this end of the world is the most improbable of all. It may die, we say, by the slow absorption of its elements. In truth, it is probable that the water and the air are diminishing. The ocean, like the atmosphere, appears to have been much more considerable than at present. The crust of the earth is penetrated by the waters, which combine chemically with the rocks. It is almost certain that the interior temperature of the globe at ten kilometers (about six miles) of depth reaches the boiling point and impedes a further descent of the waters; but the absorption will continue with the cooling of the globe. The oxygen, nitrogen and carbonic acid, which compose our atmosphere, appear to suffer likewise a slow absorption.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Two Fine Chargers.

Mr. Bumpus—I saw you taking a horseback ride this morning. Your own horse?

Mr. Wumpus—No; only a livery hack.

"He looked like a very fine charger."

"So I thought until I paid the bill. Then the owner of the stable cast him all in the shade."—Harper's Bazar.

Duplex Corset



TRADE ADJUSTABLE DUPLEX CORSET MARK.

TRADE ADJUSTABLE DUPLEX CORSET MARK.

Integrity of material and make.
Gives suppleness, ease and elegance to the form.
Can be depended upon for satisfactory service.
Warranted. Sold everywhere for One Dollar.
Sample sent post-paid on receipt of price.

BORTREE M'F'G. CO., JACKSON, MICH.

NICKEL PLATING.

Hardware and Stove Trimmings, Lamps, Gas Fixtures. Harness Trimmings, Revolvers &c Nickel Plated, Polished or Bronzed. Facilities for large work. Polishing and all Kinds of Plating Spinning, Casting &c.

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By using COIT & CO'S ONE-COAT BUGGY PAINT Paint Friday, run it to Church Sunday. Eight Fashionable Shades: Black, Maroon, Vermilion Blue, Yellow, Olive Lake, Brewster and Wagon Greens. No Varnishing necessary. Dries hard with a "shine." One Coat and job is done.

YOUR BUGGY

Tip top for Chairs, Lawn Seats, Sash, Flower Pots, Baby Carriages, Curtain Poles, Furniture, Front Doors, Store-fronts, Screen Doors, Boats, Mantles, Iron Fences, in fact everything. Just the thing for the ladies to use about the house

FOR ONE DOLLAR

COIT'S HONEST

Are you going to Paint this year? If so, don't buy a paint containing water or benzine when for the same money (or nearly so) you can procure COIT & CO'S PURE PAINT that is warranted to be an HONEST, GENUINE LINSEED-OIL PAINT and free from water and benzine. Demand this brand and take no other. Merchants handling it are our agents and authorized by us, in writing, to warrant it to wear 5 YEARS with 3 COATS or 3 YEARS with 2 COATS. Our Shades are the Latest Styles used in the East now becoming so popular in the West, and up with the times Try this brand of HONEST PAINT and you will never regret it. This to the wise is sufficient

HOUSE PAINT

COIT'S FLOOR PAINT

Did you ever buy Floor (?) Paint that never dried beyond the sticky point, waste a week, spoil the job, and then swear? Next time call for COIT & CO'S FLOOR PAINT 4 popular and suitable shades warranted to dry hard as a rock over night. No trouble. No swearing.

Try it and [illegible]

MAN WHO USES COIT'S PAINT NEVER SWEARS

CAUTION It is not so. Cheap imitations cost less and give more profit but no satisfaction; and life is too short to waste time and money on them. COIT & CO., of CHICAGO, Manufacturers



I tell you ma'am washing can't be done well unless the soap is right. I've been washing these 30 years and tried all kinds, and there's none like Santa-Claus Soap for taking dirt & stains out of the clothes without rotting them, and it don't make the hands rough and sore as many soaps do. It's made by N. K. Fairbank & Co. Chicago + all grocers sell it.

BOOKS, THREE CENTS EACH!

The following books are published in neat pamphlet form, printed from good readable type on good paper, and many of them handsomely illustrated. They are without exception the cheapest books ever published in any land or language, and furnish to the masses of the people an opportunity to secure the best literature of the day at the most trifling expense. In any other series these great works would cost many times the price at which they are here offered. Each one is complete in itself:

Wonders of the World, NATURAL AND OTHER. Contains descriptions and illustrations of the most wonderful works of nature and of man. Very interesting and instructive.

Wonders of the Sea. A description of the many wonderful and beautiful things found at the bottom of the ocean, with profuse illustrations.

"A Pleasure Excertion," and Other Sketches. By "JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE." A collection of irresistibly funny sketches by the most popular humorous writer of the day.

The Aunt Keziah Papers, by CLARA AUGUSTA, author of "The Rugg Documents." A most ridiculously funny book—in every way equal to "Widow Bedott."

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Popular Recitations and Dialogues, humorous, dramatic and pathetic, including all the latest, best and most popular.

The Self-made Men of Modern Times. Contains portraits and biographies of famous self-made Americans, from the time of Franklin to the present.

Familiar Quotations. Containing the origin and authorship of many phrases frequently met in reading and conversation. A valuable work of reference.

Low Life in New York. A series of vivid pen pictures showing the dark side of life in the great city. *Illustrated.*

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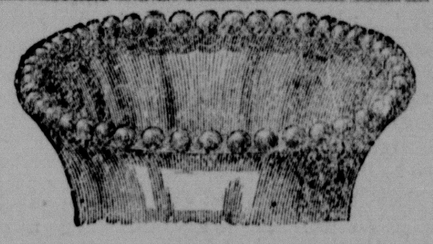
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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R. R.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

No. 6, Atlantic Express	3:10	A.M.	A
" 8, Clinton Ex., arrive 6:47, leave	7:02	A.M.	C
" 4, Denver "	10:52	A.M.	A
" 2, Marshall'n Ex., ar. 2:05, leave	2:20	P.M.	C
" 8, Limited Ex.	4:46	A.M.	A

GOING WEST.

No. 5, Pacific Express	2:06	A.M.	A
" 1, Marshall'n Ex., ar. 12:25, leave	12:45	P.M.	C
" 3, Denver Express	3:12	P.M.	A
" 7, Clinton Ex., arrive 7:42, leave	7:57	P.M.	C
" 7, Limited Ex.	10:37	P.M.	A

Freight trains are allowed to carry passengers as follows:

EAST BOUND.

No. 46,	7:50 A.M., bet'wn Sterling and Turner.		C
" 34,	3:00 P.M., " Clinton and M. Park.		C
" 18,	9:07 P.M., " " " Cortland.		A

WEST BOUND.

No. 35,	6:47 A.M. bet'wn Rochelle and Clinton.		C
" 17,	9:30 P.M., " Cortland " "		C
" 45,	2:05 P.M., " Turner and Sterling.		C
" 19,	5:34 P.M., " " " "		C

A Daily.
C Daily except Sunday.

H. E. HAND, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

GOING SOUTH.

Passenger†	11:05	A. M
Passenger‖	3:15	"
New Passenger†	5:57	P. M
Freight	6:00	"

GOING NORTH.

Passenger	2:15	P. M
Passenger‖	1:30	A. M
New Passenger	6:15	"
Freight	6:30	"
Freight	11:05	A. M.

†Daily except Sunday
‖Daily except Monday

W. C. WOOLEY, Agent.

NORTH DIXON.

SOUTH BOUND:

No. 1, Passenger	11:00	A. M.	A
No. 3, Passenger	3:05	"	A
No. 5, Mendota Passenger	5:52	P. M.	A

NORTH BOUND.

No. 4, Passenger	6:20	A. M.	A
No. 2, Passenger	2:22	P. M.	A
No 6, Passenger	1:35	A. M.	B

A Daily except Sunday.
B Daily except Monday.

C. G. ALBRIGHT, Agt.

TWO POTENT WORDS.

The Significance of "Bula Matari" Among the Congo Tribes.

The words "Bula Matari" are known throughout a large part of the Congo basin, and they have a potent influence upon the minds of many of the native tribes. They mean the stone breaker, and this is the name the natives of the lower Congo gave to Stanley when they saw him blasting rocks along the banks of the river while building his road to Stanley Pool. The name clung to him ever after, and as it became representative in the minds of the people of the idea of power and authority, the name is still made to serve a useful purpose.

When Gov. Janssen, of the Congo state, a while ago sent an officer to tell a certain chief who had not previously been visited by the whites that he must desist from the practice of making human sacrifices, it might not have produced any serious impression upon the savage to be told that Governor Janssen or King Leopold ordered him to do thus and so. He probably would not have known who they were, and would have sent them word to mind their own business. The officer did not mention their names, but he told his majesty that Bula Matari wanted him to understand that unless he quit killing people it would be the worse for him. The chief was well acquainted with that name. He regarded the message as a threat from a very formidable person, and lost no time in making profuse promises of reformation. In his relations with many of the Congo natives, Governor Janssen, who has proven himself a very able administrator of the new state, refers to himself only as Bula Matari.

A while ago a party of German travelers were exploring the region of the lower Quango river. One day they ran across a tribe who disputed their passage, and almost before the white men were aware that danger threatened they were confronted by a large force of well armed savages, who advanced to attack them. The explorers seemed to be in for a fight, but a happy thought which inspired one of the party averted the threatened danger. He shouted: "We have come from Bula Matari, and we are his men."

The effect was magical. The leaders of the mob of warriors called for a parley, professed the greatest friendship for the strangers, and said they would never dream of attacking the people or allies of Bula Matari, whom they recognized as a very great man, and they wanted to be numbered among his friends. The genuine and only original Bula Matari had never been within a hundred miles of these people, nor had any of his subordinates ever visited them. But his fame had traveled far and wide, his name was an excellent one to conjure with, and the fact that the natives generally are still very anxious to keep on the right side of Bula Matari makes that potent name an important feature among the political expedients of the new state.—New York Sun.

A Dinner on Mott Street.

A dinner with Mo Kee, a leading importer and banker, or with Fuong Hong Long is an event which will bear comparison with a banquet at Delmonico's or the Hoffman house. The wife will take a dozen of eggs, pierce them at either end, blow out the contents, refill them with vari-colored and vari-flavored custards and jellies, seal the apertures, and then when cooked paint the shells until they are a nightmare of dragons, flying griffins and impossible trees that look like men, and men that look like trees. She will open and steam a fish until the skin can be removed without losing a scale and the bones without breaking the fish. It is stuffed with an aromatic and pungent mass of meats and spices. Then the skin is put back and the eyes and head touched up so as to be half natural and half grotesque.

Most of her culinary genius is expended on stews and made dishes. Here she uses every article known to the Parisian chef and President Blackford, of the Ichthophagous club, and a host of food substances, spices, and condiments for which there are no names in any of the European languages. Her skill in weaving and embroidering silk is equally great. With a needle no finer than that which her occidental sister uses she will construct a dragon an inch long and a half inch high, of which not only the teeth, eyes and claws are perfect, but even the pupil, iris and cornea and the difference between the incisors and canines are clearly and naturally defined. An altar cloth of dragons in the joss house on Chatham square, and a moving screen of peacocks at Mo Kee's, on Mott street, are good illustrations of this marvelous workmanship and probably could not be duplicated anywhere in Christendom.—New York Letter.

Tobacco in the Colonies.

Just how the use of tobacco was regarded in New England in the early days two laws show. One was made at Harvard soon after the foundation of the institution and read: "No scholar shall take tobacco unless permitted by the president, with the consent of their parents and guardians, and on good reason first given by a physician, and then in a sober and private manner." The other is in the old Massachusetts colony laws, and prescribes the punishment for any one "who shall smoke tobacco within twenty poles of any house, or who shall take tobacco in any inn or common victualing house, except in a private room, so as that neither the innster of said house nor any other guest shall take offense thereat."—Chicago News.

English Coal Shipping Ports.

The great English coal shipping ports are, in order of magnitude: Cardiff, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sunderland, Newport, Shields, Swansea, Liverpool and Hartlepool. Cardiff and Newcastle are nearly equal, and account for more than half the total. Cardiff does the largest foreign trade and Newcastle the greatest home trade, Sunderland running very close.—Boston Transcript.

The Ruins of Jamestown.

A column of brick masonry about twenty feet high is still standing, overgrown with ivy, amid a group of fine old trees, on the James river. It is all that remains of the first church erected by Englishmen in America, and was erected by the Jamestown colony in 1610.—Chicago Herald.

What Am I To Do?

The symptoms of Biliousness are unhappily but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhea or Constipation may be a sympton or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence in the pit of the stomache. To correct all this if not effect a cure try *Green's August Flower*, it cost but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

90 998y1n2eow

Don't trifle with any Throat or Lung Disease. If you have a Cough or Cold, or the children are threatend with Croup or Whooping Cough, use Ackers English Remedy and prevent further trouble. It is a positive cure, and we guarantee it. Price 10 and 50 cents. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. 980y1n2

Many people refuse to take Cod Liver Oil on account of its unpleasant taste. This difficulty has been overcome in SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It being as palatable as milk, and the most valuable remedy known for the treatment of Consumption, Scrofula and Bronchitis, General Debility, Wasting Disease of Children, Chronic Coughs and Colds, has caused physicians in all parts of the world to use it. Physicians report our little patients take it with pleasure. Try Scott's Emulsion and be convinced.

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Americans are breaking down under high pressure application to business and duties at the desk; they are loosing nerve force, Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic restores lost nerve force by supplying food for the nerve tissues, and by its gentle operative action removes all restraint from the secretive organs, hence, curing all disease of the stomach, liver and kidneys. Tillson & Hayden will supply the genuine Red Clover Tonic at 50 cents a bottle. 942-1218y1. 4

Sale Bills printed in good shape and at moderate prices. Leave your orders at this office.

The people as a mass seldom make mistakes. This accounts for the large demand for Dr. Bigelow's Positive (cough) Cure, It has given such perfect satisfaction that some druggists offer an imitation on which they make a larger profit. Beware of Both the imitatation and the druggist, both will cheat you. The genuine is sold by Tillson & Hayden and will promptly and safely cure coughs, colds and all throat and lung diseases. Price 50 cents. 4.

THE REASON why Acker's Blood Elixir is warranted, is because it is the best Blood Preparation known. It will positively cure all Blood Diseases, purifies the whole system, and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Remember, we guarantee it. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. n2

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BETWEEN HARMON and the Catholic parsonage, in Dixon, an envelope containing fifty-two dollars. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same with
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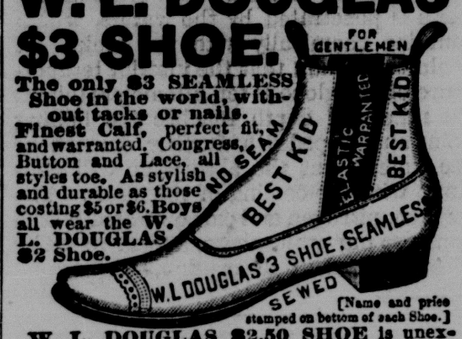
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Block 17, N ½ 6 and Dwelling House.
" 51, Lot 3 and Dwelling House.
" 107, S ½ Lot 1.

DEMENT'S ADDITION.

Block 17, 4 Lots.
" 21, 11 Lots 50x150.
" 23, 2 Lots 50x150.
" 28, 6 Lots 50x150.
" 31, 2 Lots 50x150.
" 46, Lot 5 and Dwelling House.
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Lot 39, Lot 1, 2½ acres, N. Dixon.
" 58, 4 acres, up the River.
" 66, 10 acres, " "
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" 68, 2 acres, " "
W¾, N½, N-W¼ 28-22-9.
38 Acres adjoining Truman Farm.

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